

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, 3.00  
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One Month, .50  
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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in their behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in this behalf.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson was vain enough to run as an Abolition candidate for Congress in New Jersey. Aside from his radical doctrine, a more unfit man for the public councils in a crisis like this could hardly be found in the United States. No one is more deficient in the practical sense necessary in the affairs of men. We want statesmen now, practical men, not conceited logicians, dreamy theorists and eloquent noodies.

The people of New Jersey had too much practical sense to send such a man as Brownson to Congress. They gave him leave to stay at home by five thousand majority. There are a great many people in this country capable of self-government yet people who stay at home and learn common sense in the common vocations of life. It was something in favor of Lincoln that he split rails once. There is good sense to be learned in splitting rails. The misfortune was that Lincoln had quit splitting rails, and lost the wisdom he acquired in that calling. If he would now split rails a few weeks he could not be humbugged by noodies, politicians, preachers, editors, lawyers, strong-minded women and such like. A little learning is a dangerous thing; in common minds it supercedes common sense. As in the case of Brownson, Robert Dale Owen, *id est* genius.

**A POLICY.**—The policy of the radicals, which has chiefly governed this war, has divided the North and united the South, instead of dividing the South and uniting the North. If they succeed as well in their present efforts as they have done up to this time, there is no telling what will turn up; and if they do not succeed, it will not be for want of trying. They care not for a popular verdict. They didn't do the country enough with radicalism; that is the reason of their want of success, in their estimation. The idea that their creed and purposes are condemned! It is preposterous! It is incredible! If it were, it would only prove that the people were stupid and incompetent to appreciate it. It is idle to reason with a partisan fanatic. He knows a vast deal—can't inform him; and to question his infallibility only shows one's folly. If you rebuke a fanatic, all the worse for you, in his estimation. A popular majority, however, is apt to be master at last, even of fanatics, and we trust it will be so at present.

**A TREASONABLE TREATY.**—A few days before the election in New York, the Utica Herald, a raging radical Republican newspaper, put forth the following as the Republican programme, in case of a Democratic victory:

If Horatio Seymour is elected, there are but two desperate remedies left to remedy the North and thereby save the country. One is an immediate war with England; the other the seizure of authority by some bold military chieftain whom the soldiers truly love, and who will return the Republic to the people (a dangerous chance) after he has snatched it from its present rulers.

The radicals say now that their party was beaten because the people were disgusted with the inefficiency of the Administration in carrying on the war. The people wanted the war prosecuted with more vigor, and hence voted the Democratic ticket.

They must admit, then, that they have but little credit with the people. They said, day by day, that the Democrats were opposed to the war altogether. This was their testimony. Of course they see the people didn't believe them.

Our neighboring State of Indiana has poured out her soldiers in this war without stint, and they have done credit to the State in numerous battlefields. One of her sons is now Commander-in-Chief in Virginia. We hope his success will be worthy of his State and her soldiers. Owing to the expectations of the country, he has a difficult place to fill. Public sentiment demands that something be done. To meet this demand may not be possible; but fortune favors the brave.

It is not safe to aspire to high positions that one is not fit for. A court of inquiry is apt to report in some emergency that the officer is not competent to the position of honor he has attained to. And down the delinquent falls—all the lower for his exaltation. Lord lives, but he had better for his reputation never be an officer. Better not be known at all than known as he is. Let men beware how they climb to high places.

If these conservatives had only known how strong they were in the free States, they would have carried them all, and left the radicals entirely out in the cold. The most of the radicals that have been elected were elected by mistake. The people didn't intend it; but they didn't know in time that they could help it.

We reprint the report of General Negley of the skirmishes near Nashville. They were highly creditable to our forces. We had various rumors from Nashville. This is authentic; and, thanks to the vigilance and skill of Gen. Negley, it is all it ought to be.

Gen. Burnside is a native of Union county, Ind. He is not quite forty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1842. His services in the present war are fresh in the recollection of the country.

The New York Tribune accuses the Herald of denouncing the Administration for following the Herald's own advice. Does not the Tribune think any one should be denounced for following such advice?

The Milwaukee News says of Massachusetts: "God forbid that she should vote the Democratic ticket!" He needs't forbid it. There is no danger that she will do it.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

BOWLINGGREEN, KENTUCKY,

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Bowlinggreen is fast becoming depopulated of troops. The throng is almost gone; there are no more label crowds in which the stout, robust soldier moves conspicuous and pre-eminent.

The little crowd which now gathers on the street is composed of the pale-faced convalescents—men with slow, weary step, haggard looks, low whispering tones, and longing for the tender care of the loved ones of home. Each day we are more deeply impressed with the sad condition of the army hospital, where time, judgment and the labors of a kind heart have not been spent in making it a comfortable place for the sick. But where an army suddenly passes, just from the arduous pursuit of a hostile force, and the thousands of men which have become diseased by exposure, are left at post like this, where no ample preparations have been made to receive them, a horrible sight is presented in passing through the building assigned upon the street, and, having plenty of space, the buildings and surroundings could be kept in a better sanitary condition. But such buildings are passed by without notice, and so scarce a thought. The houses selected must be those crowded on the square. It matters not what is stored in them, or how inconvenient they are, heaven and earth must be moved in order to convert them into hospitals.

The last order is to clear the Green River Hotel, to henceforth be used as a hospital. It may be a judicious selection, and one of economy, but really the "powers that be" will pardon if other people sometimes think.

Gen. Dumont's division is on the move this morning. It goes to Scottsville, and thence where the emergencies of the case may demand. In a few days more Bowlinggreen will cease to be a point of present interest, the great exciting movements occurring beyond the limits of Kentucky's border.

**DEATH OF COMMODORE PENDERGAST.**—Another naval officer has gone. Commodore Garrett J. Pendergast, a native of Kentucky, died at his residence at Philadelphia on the 6th instant, after a prolonged paralytic stroke. He entered the service in 1812, served on Lake Erie, and subsequently on the war vessels Franklin, Iron, Cyane and Washington, receiving a lieutenant's commission in 1828. In 1827, after two years' furlough, he joined the sloop-of-war Lexington, alternating for several years' rest between furloughs and different vessels. In 1841 he was made a Commander, and in 1843 sailed on a three years' cruise in the sloop-of-war Boston. In 1847, he took command of the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained three years. In 1852 he commanded the steam frigate Saratoga, was subsequently transferred to the Columbia, and in May, 1856, received his commission as captain.

From 1857 he was on furlough, or awaiting orders.

When the war broke out in 1861, Commodore Pendergast was flag-officer of the Home Squadron, but a few months later was ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, a position he held at the time of his death. He has been a faithful sailor and officer, and his career was not brilliant, it was useful. Over half of his naval life has been spent in active service.

**SIXTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.**—A few days since the Rev. David Lewis, of Newark, Ohio, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage. A very large assemblage of relatives and friends were present, including those from Vermont and Massachusetts. The respective ages of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were eighty and seventy-nine. Two visitors from the Eastern States had numbered, one seventy-eight years, the other eighty, and all seemed to enjoy almost the vigor of youth. This happy meeting took place at the residence of Dr. Miner; and the hostess on this occasion was dressed in a bridal robe of her mother's, worn sixty years ago, with sleeves to the elbow, short waisted and flowing train, and a cap of corresponding antiquity. Upon the table was spread the beautiful wrought linen, the handiwork of that mother in her maiden days, and graced with the same antique blue china ware. Here were the same cups that contained the sparkling cider, the tall coffee-pot, and the same tea pot that was by its side, with its surrounding group of cups, and even the tiny silver spoons that had been used at the marriage feast.

**LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.**—Mr. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such person, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Douglas, in his speech before the Illinois Legislature, said:

"I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause.] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interfere with whatever of strength I might possess, to defend them from such a calamity."

**EXTRAORDINARY STEP OF THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.**—This lady, the heroine of Gaeta and of the Catholic ladies of England and France, has left her husband, and entered herself for a nun at Augsburg. Francis II. protested, but her Bavarian relatives sustain her conduct. The cause is said to be a romance of love, jealousy, and homicide.

## Report of Gen. Negley.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

CAMP NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 5, 1862.

Sir: This morning at two o'clock Forrest's rebel cavalry, numbering about 8,000, with one or two picket lines on the south, between the Franklin and Lebanon pikes. The picket line on the Murfreesboro road gradually withdrew with the purpose of bringing the enemy under the guns of Fort Negley, two of which were opened upon the enemy, and speedily drove him beyond the range.

Almost simultaneously with the attack on the south, John Morgan's forces, twenty-five hundred strong, with a piece of artillery, made a dash on Colonel Smith's command on the north side of the river, with the evident intention of destroying the railroad and pontoon bridges. After a sharp contest, in which several companies of Illinois troops behaved with great gallantry, Morgan was repulsed, leaving a stand of regimental colors in our hands, five killed and nineteen wounded. He then burnt an old railroad building in Edgefield and then retreated to Gallatin.

Facing the enemy on the south taking a position between the picket lines, Colonel Roberts, with two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery, was ordered to advance on the Murfreesboro road, while I took the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, with the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, the Fourteenth Michigan, Col. Stokes' and Wynkoop's cavalry, and two sections of artillery, numbering in all about one thousand four hundred, and pursued that portion of the enemy on the Franklin pike. They were driven back, and the main body of our artillery until we reached a distance of seven miles from the city. Col. Stokes' cavalry was here ordered to charge upon the enemy's rear and then retreat, with the view of bringing some prisoners, and the main body of the enemy, with their artillery, had suddenly turned into a lane to the left, while our cavalry, in the excitement of the chase, pursued a small portion of the enemy within five miles of Franklin, capturing some prisoners, killing several, and taking a drove of cattle. Previous to the return of Stokes' cavalry the enemy appeared in considerable force upon our left, in front and rear, with the evident intention of cutting off the cavalry and our retreat position to the infantry and artillery were immediately moved forward a mile to the support of our cavalry, which was ordered to rejoin the column immediately.

Upon receiving intelligence from my vanguard that the enemy was in force, I led to our rear, making a battery close to the road, the head of our column was immediately faced to the rear and hastened forward to the position occupied by the enemy, fortunately getting our artillery into position and firing upon the enemy's rear, while he was in great confusion and with considerable loss; after which he succeeded in getting his artillery into position and a brisk firing ensued for about half an hour, during which time our forces had to be frequently shifted, and our range ascertained that the enemy greatly outnumbered our forces and were aiming to make a charge on both our flanks, the troops were slowly retired upon favorable ground, toward the city; at the same time the cavalry was so disposed as to direct the coming charge of the enemy on our rear, and lead them upon the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry; the object succeeded admirably; an entire regiment of cavalry making a charge, receiving a fire so destructive as to drive them back in great confusion. The enemy then planted several guns on the turnpike, which were driven off before they could load their pieces.

Our forces were retired in good order to the city, the enemy making no attempt to get in our rear, and the city but were immediately driven off by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery which had been ordered forward as a reserve.

The concerted plans of the enemy, who had Hanson's brigade of four Kentucky regiments and two Tennessee regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, were defeated, and our troops enabled to give additional proof of their efficiency and valor.

As we did not recapture the field of action, the enemy's total loss is unknown, but is represented by prisoners to have been large. Twenty-three prisoners were captured, including Col. Morgan's command. Our casualties of the day were—killed, twenty-six wounded and nineteen missing.

I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier General Commanding, To Lieut. Col. Duart, Chief of Staff.

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—The first postage stamp was issued in London, on the 10th of January, 1840, and for nine years England alone made use of it. France adopted it on the 1st of January, 1849; the Tour-and-Taxis office introduced it into Germany in 1850, and it is now in use in sixty-nine countries in Europe, nine in Africa, five in Asia, thirty-six in America, and ten in Oceania. Van Dieman's Land possesses its own, and so do Haiti, Nani, Honolulu and Liberia.

**ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN TENNESSEE.**—The Grand Encampment of Tennessee, I. O. O. F., assembled in Nashville on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and elected the following officers: Robt. Thompson, G. Patriarch, G. W. Daeden, G. H. P. Warden, P. B. Coleman, G. S. Warden, John F. Hilde, G. Scribe, T. C. Hilde, G. Treasurer, R. Lehman, G. S. Warden, C. Kierke, G. Sentinel, E. D. Farnsworth, Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

**Governor Morton, of Indiana,** returned from Washington a day or two ago, bringing with him sixty-one thousand dollars in small notes, and ten thousand dollars in postage currency—the same being a reimbursement for ammunition furnished by State Arsenal.

**At Springfield, Illinois,** on the 6th, General Prentiss received a dispatch from General Halleck, tendering him his choice of the command of any brigade in the service.

**The United States District Court** will meet in Indianapolis, on Monday next. Judge Treat, of Illinois, will preside in the absence of an appointment by the President.

**M. C. Kerr, Esq., of New Albany,** the newly elected Reporter of the Supreme Court in Indiana, will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

**A railway** has been built in New Zealand about fourteen miles in length, rising in that distance twenty-eight hundred feet.

**Anna Bishop** says there is no truth in the statement that she died recently at St. Paul.

**Brigham Young** has sent a missionary to preach the Gospel of Mormonism at Paris.

**Gas** is now manufactured in Canada from crude petroleum. Its cost is but \$1.70 per 1,000 cubic feet.

**A female recruit** at Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants on over her head.

## THE MAN.

Is a man a bit the better

For his riches, golden gains,

For his acres, his fields, his vine,

Is a man a bit the better?

And if a man's no bit the better

For his riches, golden gains,

For his acres, his fields, his vine,

Is a man a bit the better?

Is a man a bit the better

For a poor and lonely soul,

For an even empty bowl,

For a weary working hand,

For a thousand pain him, him,

With a cold and sorrowful eye,

Is a man a bit the better?

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Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at 12:30 P. M.  
Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R., (small office) close at 9:30 P. M., the previous evening, close at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at 5:00 P. M.  
Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, close at 9:00 A. M., and arrive at 4:00 A. M.  
L. & F. R. R. close at 12:30 at night and 1:30 P. M., and arrive at 11:00 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.  
Shelbyville close at 12:30 at night, and arrive at 6:00 A. M.  
Lafayette R. R. close at 3:00 P. M., and arrive at 2:30 P. M.  
Shawmstown Stage (tri-weekly) close at 12:30 at night, and arrive at 1:30 P. M.  
Henderson and Elletts (tri-weekly) leave Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P. M., and arrive at 6:30 A. M.  
Taylorville Stage close at 8:00 A. M., and arrive at 6:30 A. M.  
On route where the principal mails close at 12:30 at night, the way mails close at 5:00 P. M.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding United States forces in the Louisville district, at the Louisville Postoffice, between Chestnut and Broadway.  
Major W. H. Spencer, commanding post-office at Center street, between Jefferson and Green.  
Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.  
Capt. H. C. Spaulding, Commissary of Subsistence, office on Second street, below Third.  
Dr. J. F. Hall, Medical Director—Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.  
Major Selby Harney, Provost Marshal—Office on Green street, between Fifth and Sixth.  
Lieutenant H. C. Spaulding, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and Main streets.  
Post Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C. Hayes, Main street, between First and Second.  
Capt. W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster (in charge of transportation)—Office on Main street, between First and Second.  
Captain Hull, military storekeeper—Main street, between First and Second.  
Quartermaster's Office—Corner of Third and Walnut streets.  
United States Depot—over the Postoffice.  
Lieutenant Spaulding, Ordnance Office, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

General Hospitals in Louisville.

Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.  
Hospital No. 2—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.  
Hospital No. 3—Corner of Fifth and Main streets.  
Hospital No. 4—Corner of Fifth and Main streets.  
Hospital No. 5—Fifth street, between Center and Green.  
Hospital No. 6—Fifth street, between Center and Green.  
Hospital No. 7—On the hill east of Park Barracks, Third street.  
Hospital No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York.  
Hospital No. 9—Corner of Market and Wenzel streets.  
Hospital No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock.  
Hospital No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd streets.  
Hospital No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.  
Hospital No. 13—Corner of Green and Thirteenth streets.  
Hospital for small-pox—On Bardwell road, beyond Owen Hill Cemetery.  
Hospital No. 14—Corner of Brook street and Broadway—officers hospital.  
Hospital No. 15—Newburg road, three miles out—Griffin House.  
Hospital No. 16—Bridle Avenue, half mile out on the Lexington Turnpike.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Baxter Masses, charged with stealing a horse from Wm. Scott, in Trimble county; continued until Saturday.

George S. Stewart, disorderly conduct; held over in \$100 to keep the peace for three months.

John M. Shaw alias Charles Miller, charged with stealing a horse from some unknown person; discharged.

A peace warrant by the Harritt family vs. the O'Mally family; both families were placed under bonds to keep the peace towards each other.

New Books.—We are indebted to Mr. L. A. C. C. for a copy of nearly five hundred pages. It discusses the various means of acquiring and retaining knowledge and avoiding error. It is from the press of Harper & Bro.

"ORLEY FARM," a novel, by Anthony Trollope, is before us. It has commanded a good deal of attention, as it has been produced in weekly parts. The volume is now complete.

Those who would enjoy its pages, can find the book at L. A. C. C.'s book store, on Main street, near Fifth.

COAL OIL.—At 60 cents per gallon, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

MAYVILLE COAL OIL.—Mr. S. R. Shepard, No. 625, Main street, has become sole agent for the manufacturers of the Mayville coal oil. The high character of the Mayville oil has brought it into general favor wherever it has been sold. For burning or lubricating purposes it ranks among the best in the country, and its various qualities are adapted to the wants of the trade and consumers, whether for light or mechanical purposes. Mr. Shepard is favorably known as merchant and citizen, and we take pleasure in directing dealers to his establishment.

Gen. Boyle has information to the effect that Captain W. T. Pepper, from the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, has returned from a scout in the neighborhood of Hebardsville, Henderson county, Kentucky, where he succeeded in breaking up a rebel camp, he took five prisoners and a number of horses and arms. The others precipitately fled.

INQUEST No. 44—Held Nov. 12th, at Park Barracks, on the body of Henry Corcoran, Company E, 12th Michigan regiment. Verdict—"Came to his death on the 11th of November, near the Oakland Course, by being run over by cars."

SIXTY CENTS.—For one gallon of coal oil at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

The Nashville train came in on time last evening, bringing forty paroled Federal prisoners, and twenty-four sick and wounded rebel prisoners. There is no news along the line of the road. The passenger train went down as far as Mitchellville yesterday.

D. S. Brady & Co., on Main street, near the Bank of Kentucky, have an "Army Bitters," which is in high favor. It is a palatable and useful tonic. It is just the season of the year for a little bracing, and Brady's Army Bitters fills the bill.

The Lebanon train arrived on time last evening, bringing some twelve rebel prisoners, sick and wounded; also several sick and wounded Federal soldiers. There was no news of importance, and all is quite along the route.

There were some forty odd prisoners brought down by the Lexington train last night—ten of them from the neighborhood of Bagdad, and the remainder from Lexington.

The 27th of November instant has been generally designated as a day of thanksgiving in the loyal States of the Union.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.—Sixty Cents per gallon, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

BRIGADIER NEAR CALHOUN, KY.—We learn from a reliable gentleman, who arrived on the steamer Cottage Tuesday morning, that on Friday night last Major Kinney, of Col. Shanks' regiment, with about two hundred men under his command, started out from camp on a guerrilla hunt. After proceeding some distance, he divided his command into two or three companies, under different officers. One of these companies, consisting of about sixty men, came upon a rebel camp in the neighborhood of Calhoun, (that place, who had about forty men. They surprised the rebels, killed one, wounded one, whom they took prisoner, and the balance skedaddled in good order, making their escape. The company returned to camp, having captured twenty-five horses, saddles, bridles, caps, boots, shoes, and various other articles which the rebels had doubtless stolen. Col. Shanks' men are making that part of the country too hot for the rebels to stay in. Keep them moving, Colonel; watch them, Major.

FAST DRIVING.—We understand that Chief of Police Stanciliff, is determined to enforce the city ordinances against fast riding and driving in the streets. Citizens will be brought before the police court and those in the army, or connected with it, will be arrested and turned over to the military authorities. We are glad to see this movement. The violation of the city ordinances on this point, has of late become criminal, and we trust will be effectually stopped.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Day before yesterday Henry Corcoran, of Co E, 12th Michigan, was accidentally run over by the cars near the Oakland race course, and killed. He had been discharged from the service, and expected to go home in a few days. It is supposed that he had been drinking, and while drunk had lain down on the track. He leaves a wife and children in New Buffalo, Mich.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to D. P. Paulds, of Main street, for the following new music: "My Maryland, my Maryland," with Union words, and brilliant varieties in the same air, as an instrumental piece; also, "The Dying Volunteer."

Mr. F. has a splendid stock of new and excellent music.

MINISTERS.—Mozart Hall has become a very popular place of amusement, judging by the audiences that nightly throng thither. The songs and dances of the Campbells are fine, the burlesques capital, and the pantomimes excellently done.

THEATRE.—Mr. Hackett had another very good audience last night, all of whom were delighted with his representations of Falstaff. To-night he will repeat his inimitable performance of the Fat Knight in Love, of course, to a full house.

The freight train passed over the bridge at Frankfort yesterday morning, and the passenger train on the return trip crossed the bridge in the afternoon.

See advertisement of Bowser and Folz, offering a reward for a black horse mule.

For afternoon dispatches see fourth page this morning.

Letter in Regard to Postal Arrangements.

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Nov. 12, 1862.

Editors Democrat—GENTLEMEN: It may be of interest to your readers to know that I have made arrangements to have citizens' mails conveyed daily with the military mails from this place to Nashville.

Mails are also now daily delivered as far as Mitchellville, Tenn., and all intermediate points on the railroad.

In a few days the mails will be re-established to Russellville and Hopkinsville, and all intermediate points, and from these places south and west, as fast as it is practical and safe.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES I. MILLER,  
Special A. P. O. D. for Ky.

Matters and Things at Bowling-green.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)  
BOWLINGGREEN, KENTUCKY, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

MEASURES: Items of interest to the public at large are becoming scarce about Bowlinggreen. It is settling down into the cozy stillness of a quiet country town.

Gen. Granger enters upon his duties in a way calculated to gain the good will of those subject to his command.

The retiring of Col. Bruce is received with universal regret. His untiring energy, and the impartiality of his rule, won him many warm friends; and now, when the bonds of good-feeling and friendship were growing firmer, the circle of friends becoming larger, and the name Bruce being alike loved and feared—loved for the fine personal qualities of the man and his strict administering of justice—feared when wrongs are committed, knowing that swift punishment would be visited upon the offenders' head—he is called to another command, and a stranger placed in his stead.

When Bruce enters upon the duties of his new command, Bowlinggreen will be an important post only as a reserved position. Bruce being, to some degree, independent of the orders of another man, an hundred or two miles distant from the theater of operations, his movements will be unfettered, and at whatever point an enemy may threaten, he will be there to meet and oppose. Thus he will effectually guard this point, and render it almost unimportant. The citizens of Kentucky may rest assured that the State will hereafter be water-tight, guarded against the marauding bands which have so long overrun it.

The weather has made a sudden change. It is a dull, cloudy day, with mistings of rain. We earnestly hope for a shower, so that the dry cisterns of the town may once again be filled with water. Bowlinggreen is but poorly supplied with this one great necessity of life. We find but few wells here, water being hard to obtain, the citizens depending almost entirely upon the cisterns for their daily supply.

In a season like the past has been, cisterns are but a poor dependence. For more than two months have been here, and during that time, nearly all the water used by the people was hauled from the river. This is an expensive mode of obtaining a miserable supply of water, warm from the river, and no way to cool or purify it. It does not seem to me, that if a great enterprise were made here, an ample supply of pure, good water could be obtained at less cost, in the long run, than the way it is obtained now. The cool, gushing spring, dominated "Lost River," but two and one half miles from the center of town, with energy, labor and expense, could be made a means of supplying the town with wholesome water. The subject is certainly worthy of attention, and why it has never been agitated is a mystery to me. If I have forgotten the honor maxim, "attend to your own business, and let other people's alone," surely, the Bowlinggreenites will pardon me for only suggesting what might prove for their benefit.

H. B.

For the Louisville Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 12, 1862.

MEASURES: In your issue of this morning, in an article "from excellent authority," there is a most gross misrepresentation of facts, which I feel myself duty-bound to correct. I will do so by making a plain statement. Shortly after the President issued his emancipation proclamation, a Lieutenant of the 17th Kentucky infantry offered his resignation, on the ground that he could not endorse it, as he conceived it to be unconstitutional and unlawful. When the regiment, with the army, moved from the city, Colonel McHenry told him to remain and await the issue. Several days after, in accordance with an order, he reported to Major Spencer, making a statement of facts to him, and requesting to be put on duty in the city. He was ordered to report to Captain Talladay, at Barracks No. 7, on duty as a private, on Thursday, October 23rd, when, hearing of an order for his arrest, he reported, first to the Provost Marshal, then to Major Spencer, then to Gen. Boyle. The two former did not think proper to arrest him, but General Boyle, under orders from General Buell, ordered him to the military prison.

Here he remained twelve days without charges being preferred or giving him a hearing, when he was released and ordered to report to his regiment by Gen. Boyle. On arriving at Bowlinggreen he met his Colonel at the depot, who told him if he desired it, he could have his resignation accepted. This was on Thursday, the 7th of November. He returned with the Colonel to the regiment, when he was greeted with joy by all the men of his company, and many others of the regiment, who expressed a hope that he would remain with them. On Saturday morning he tendered his resignation without giving any reasons. On Sunday night he received a letter from General Buell, ordering him to the military prison, and stripping from him his badges of rank in the presence of his regiment. During the execution of this last provision of the order, silence prevailed, and tears came to the eyes of many of the men and officers. All who could, shook hands with him, wishing him well.

As to this "excellent authority" I have nothing to say but that he willfully knows nothing of the affair. All I have stated will be indorsed by both officers and men of the regiment.

By ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WAR.—The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican journal of the west, has long been a bitter enemy to Gen. McClellan, an opponent to Gen. Halleck, and the Secretary of War, and not over friendly to President Lincoln, discourses through its Washington correspondents as follows:

"You are right in the opinion that the military triumvirate—the triumvirate no longer exists—is very much like that of which Antonio and Caesar were the members during the weeks immediately preceding the battle of Actium. Were it in Gen. Halleck's power to decide, Gen. McClellan's head would roll into the same basket which held that of Gen. Buell."

"It is weeks since he said to the President, 'I despair of forcing or persuading Gen. McClellan to obey my orders. Had not you better try to make him obey yours?' And now it is literally true that neither he nor the Secretary of War, or the President, have any voice in matters pertaining to the army of the Upper Potomac. It was General Halleck, also, by whose order Gen. Buell was superseded the first time, and it was not Gen. Halleck, whose order reinstated him. So much is certainly to be said in his favor."

"He has not allowed West Point sympathies to constrain his judgment or to hamper his sympathies in the case of the two major generals, whose influence in retarding the vigorous prosecution of the war has been so malign. When their inefficiency was unveiled to him he opened his eyes and saw it."

"Another circumstance has raised Gen. Halleck in my estimation. Gen. Rosecrans, instead of hastening to obey his summons to take command of the army that was rejecting over the displacement of Gen. Buell, loitered two days at Corinth arranging his private business, before he started on the northward journey, and the fact that notwithstanding this delay he would arrive at Cairo in season to take the first ordinary conveyance."

"But Gen. Halleck thought that in such an extraordinary emergency, extraordinary conveyances were not too rapid or not too expensive, and he sent a dispatch which found General Rosecrans at Cairo, and intimated to him, with unofficial distinctness, that unless he eloped wings to his heels, he might find another General than himself in the shoes of Buell."

"I may add that Gen. Halleck is, or at least talks as if he were, as heartily in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war as a man of his cold temperament could be, and as desirous of using all the military means that conduce to victory. At the same time he is unquestionably somewhat under the dominion of West Point prejudices as to both measures and men."

"But he improves, those who come into contact with him, even in this respect; is susceptible of improvement—not a rapid learner, regarding some matters very slow to learn indeed, but still not utterly sealed to the entrance of light."

The truth will all come out after awhile.

SHIPMENTS OF ARMY SUPPLIES.—The following articles were sent forward by Capt. W. H. Gill yesterday:

To Captain G. A. Hull, Louisville, Ky.: 10,000 blankets, 120 wall tents, 224 bell tents, 15,000 stoves, 500 pairs drawers, 1,000 shirts, 1,000 rubber pouches.

To Captain J. A. Ekin, Indianapolis, Ind.: 120 wall tents, 224 bell tents.

To Captain R. Burr, Columbus, Ohio: 120 wall tents, 224 bell tents.

To Captain J. W. Huntington, A. Q. M., at Clarksville, Va.: 5,000 pairs drawers, 5,000 wall tents, 1,000 rubber pouches.

To Captain T. W. Saunders, St. Paul, Minn.: 2,000 knapsacks and straps, 220 pairs boots.

To J. T. Clark, A. Q. M., Nicholasville, Ky.: 500 caps and covers, 300 drawers, 1,000 shirts, 600 stockings, 600 boots, 350 overcoats, 325 coats, 225 knapsacks, 125 haversacks, 150 pouches, 600 blankets, and other articles to fill order.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 12th.

ANOTHER IMPROVED EXPEDITION.—We learn that Maj.-Gen. David Hunter has been appointed to the command of an important military expedition now being prepared for operations against the rebels.

His destination is, of course, a secret. It is understood that it is to be purely of a military and naval character. Gen. Hunter has promised to let politics alone, and issue no proclamations, unless specially authorized to do so by the President, which authority is to be counter-signed by Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck. With this promise, the expedition is likely to be a successful one, because Gen. Hunter is a good and brave soldier, and knows how to fight.—N. Y. Herald, 10th.

A special term of the Fayette Circuit Court commenced on Monday last—Hon. Wm. C. Goodloe on the bench. The term of the Court is limited to one week, and is to be devoted to the trial of criminal and chancery cases.

A Grand Jury was empaneled on Monday, and is now holding its session. The charge of Judge Goodloe, in reference to the offenses against the Commonwealth, proving for the first time, that the country was clear, forcible and stringent, and a large number of indictments must follow.—Lex. Obs. & Rep., 12th.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.—The election in Illinois results as follows:

Nine Democratic Congressmen to five Republicans; Democratic majority in the Legislature, four in the Senate and twenty-seven in the House. A Democratic majority in the popular vote. Lovejoy is elected by about three hundred majority. Two years ago he had nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven over his opponent.

Indianapolis Journal 12th.

Local Notices.

BRIDGE.—The person who took a package from the office of the Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Tuesday morning, November 11th, will save himself trouble (the person is known) by returning it at once, and a reward will be added. The package contained ninety-three dollars, and was directed to C. R. Griffith, Treasurer of the L. & N. R. R.

W. P. Knox, Conductor L. B. R. R. nov12 31

Attention Volunteers!

Arrangements for the consolidation of the troops under command of K. Jameson, acting Colonel at Munfordville, and those under J. S. Lauck, acting Lieutenant Colonel, at Bowlinggreen, having been made and agreed upon, they hereby announce that they will immediately go into camp at Munfordville, Kentucky, at which place all the officers and men of their respective companies are requested to report forthwith, in order that the companies may be organized and mustered into the United States service, with a view to the payment of the men, and an exchange of those who were taken prisoners of the fight at Green river bridge. If there be in the State, detachments, or parts of companies, which have been recruited for the three years' service, suitable arrangements, no doubt, can be made for their reception. The raising of the regiment is a fixed fact, but it should be filled up at once, and no effort shall be wanting on the part of the officers to the attainment of that end. Those who have been commissioned second lieutenants for other regiments, may be at a loss what to do with the men they have respectively recruited. Let them come forward and report, by permission of General Fennell, and they will be received with all honors and great satisfaction in the greatest and best government ever known to man—the United States of America.

K. JAMISON, J. S. LAUCK, nov12 31

Coal! Coal! Coal!

N. W. HUGHES, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Quality of PITTSBURGH & YOUGHIOGHEN COAL.

Having devoted my exclusive attention during the past twenty years to the coal trade, I feel justified in offering to the public, Coal of the best quality, by the large or small lot, or by retail, at unusually low prices to suit the times. At my office, No. 100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, I buy and sell exclusively FOR CASH, and guarantee to retail customers good weight, as my coal is all weighed by a sworn Coal Inspector, N. W. HUGHES, 301 ditto

Attention, Soldiers! Protect Your Health.

No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or per pot.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

THE ONLY DYE... Ever analyzed. THE ONLY DYE... Sworn to be potent. THE ONLY DYE... For a perfect black. THE ONLY DYE... That defies detection. THE ONLY DYE... That is instantaneous.

ONLY DYE

For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty, and rapidly, to any shade they may desire.

Manufactured by CRISTADORO, A. Storck, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 per box, according to size.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is invaluable to the hair, as it imparts the natural softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the hair.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle, according to size.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters.

The following is an extract from a business letter of a firm in Louisville, who are selling one hundred dozen Bitters per month:

"I have had twenty years' experience in compounding medicines, we take the liberty of saying that your Stomach Bitters are the best we have ever seen, and that their moderate use will do more to invigorate and rectify the weak than anything else offered to the public."

(Signed), W. & H. BUNKHART, Louisville, Ky., June 18, 1862.

W. & H. BUNKHART, Sole, wholesale and retail, by them. 315 ditto

HUSBAND'S CALCULATED MAGNETISM

Is a new and powerful method of curing all chronic diseases, and three times the strength of the common Calculated Magnetism. It is a new and powerful method of curing all chronic diseases, and three times the strength of the common Calculated Magnetism.

A World's Fair Medal and four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country storekeepers, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

LUCKER & LUCKER—I have a large and well assorted stock of Dry Pine Lumber, Joint Siding, Shingles, Flooring and Dressing Lumber of any thickness. Also, Doors, Blinds and Sash, on hand and made to order, which I am selling at low rates for cash, or on short time to prompt purchasers. W. H. DIX, 101 ditto Main, between Hancock and Main, Louisville, Ky.

RAN AWAY.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER A NEGRO BOY, FREDERICK, belonging to me, Heretofore, about eight years, about five feet high, black, quick, steady, rather dark colored, and weighs about 135 pounds. The usual reward will be paid for his capture, and he will be sent to the State where he was sold.

W. WOOD, Quarantine, Louisville, Ky.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM MY RESIDENCE ON FIRST ST. I near Chestnut, a large white COW, no brand, about eight years old, with a white star on her forehead, and a white patch on her side. If found, please to inform me, and I will reward the finder to the full value of the cow.

W. H. DIX, 101 ditto Main, between Hancock and Main, Louisville, Ky.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12th, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 11 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 17th, 1862, for furnishing the following supplies, viz:

25,000 lbs. best quality Bacon, Shoulders, in good freight, well-cured, for barter, to be for 1000 head of cattle.

10,000 lbs. best quality Pickled Pork, packed in hickory shavings, for barter, to be for 1000 head of cattle.

25,000 lbs. best quality Corn Meal, in good freight, well-cured, for barter, to be for 1000 head of cattle.

2,000 bushels of best quality White Beans, in good freight, well-cured, for barter, to be for 1000 head of cattle.

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2,000 bushels of best quality White Beans, in good freight,







# Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."]

The Position of the Armies in Va.

Colonel Ford Dismissed.

The Condemned Indians.

General Burnside's Staff.

"Euge" Story about Lieut. Ash.

Rebel Army Massed at Culpepper.

(Special to the Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

General Halleck, it is said, will visit the

army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection,

and consult with General Burnside to-morrow.

Medical Director Crate reports from Hill-

ton Head that, in his judgment, it would be

extremely imprudent to send the unac-

quainted troops to the dangers of yellow fever,

the department of the South, until after a

severe frost. This strong opinion will

probably cause some delay in the sailing of

Hunter's command.

Brig. Gen. Angell will be commissioned

Major General to-morrow for gallant con-

duct during Pope's Virginia campaign, and

especially for service in Cedar Mountain.

He was severely wounded. He and

Gen. Andrews have been ordered to report to

Gen. Banks.

Gen. Morris will be in command at Balti-

more until Gen. Schenck is sufficiently re-

covered.

The Committee on Fortifications have ap-

pointed Gen. Cullum and Barnard, of En-

gineers, and Barry, of the Artillery, a

sub-committee for minutely inspecting and

reporting upon the various works and lines

of defense around this city. These officers

have already examined 25 of our defensive

works, and suggested alterations and ad-

ditions, but on the whole are well satisfied

with the works as originally constructed.

The charges against Gen. Fitz John

Porter for misconduct at Bull Run cannot

be investigated until the arrival here of

Gen. Pope.

A dispatch was received last night from

Pope, giving the names of three hundred

Indians condemned to hang, and request-

ing approval of the court-martial sen-

tence. It was replied to by the President,

that only the ringleaders shall be executed,

and asking for a copy of the evidence.

It is expected that the intelligence of

to-morrow will contain Gen. Scott's reply to

President Buchanan's letter.

Recent reconnaissance indicate that two

divisions of rebel cavalry are between the

Rappahannock and Rapidan, and one di-

vision in the vicinity of the old battle-

ground of Cedar Mountain, under command

of General D. H. Hill.

General Hampton's legion, consisting of

a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division,

was between Washington and Sperry-

ville yesterday, and with his artillery,

shelled the camp of the Eighth Illinois cav-

alry yesterday morning.

Gen. Wilcox promptly moved his divi-

sion to the support of Averill, whose entire

brigade was but a short distance from the

camp. Gen. Averill being ill, Col. Farnsworth,

of the Eighth Illinois, now commands the

brigade.

Gen. Taylor, with a brigade of infantry

from Gen. Ricketts' division, now com-

manded by Gen. Griffin, has occupied the

village of Jefferson, four miles from the

Rappahannock, on the road from Warrenton

Spring to Culpepper.

The following is from your special cor-

respondent at Warrenton, dated last even-

ing:

"Gen. Burnside's staff has not yet been

announced, but it is understood that he re-

tains his own personal staff and the de-

partment staff of the Potomac, including

Adj. Gen. Seth Williams and Lieut. Col.

Hardie. Maj. Gen. Park will continue to be

Maj. Gen. Burnside's chief of staff.

This gives very general satisfaction. For

with the Secretary of State. The guid-

ance, however, are not expecting anything

starting when he does make it.

Parties are now here opposing the plan,

said to be a favorite with Secretary Chase,

of recommending a practically prohibitory

stamp duty on bank notes, so as to drive

them out of circulation and thus increase

the value of Government paper.

General Morris, of Indiana, has again

been tendered a Major General's commis-

sion, with an independent command, the

former to date back several months. His

Indiana friends are pleased at this and say

he will accept, as full justice has been done.

Secretary Smith has not decided to resign,

and indications at present are against such

an intention.

The authorities of the Indian Bureau

have united in a protest against hanging

the three hundred Indians in Minnesota.

General Halleck's stringent order has

almost cleared the city of officers within

twenty-four hours. They are dismissed from

the service if found here after to-day.

Confirmatory intelligence that the most

of the rebel army is at Gordonsville, has

been received.

In taking care of the army corps yester-

day, Gen. McClellan was hailed by enthu-

siastic demonstrations wherever he went,

while Gen. Burnside was equally well re-

ceived.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.

A special dispatch from Trenton, Tenn.,

says the grand army passed beyond La-

grange yesterday evening. Our pickets

are six miles from Holly Springs. 130 of

the enemy's cavalry were taken prisoners

during the day, with a Federal loss of two

killed and two wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn

that the rebels have fallen back.

A letter from Holly Springs, to the Mo-

bile Tribune, says there are not a thousand

blankets left in the hands of the army corps.

Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all

thrown away in the retreat from luka and

Corinth.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces

that the Union Diocese of Texas, Missis-

sippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas,

and Virginia, is complete, under the name

of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Con-

federate States of America. The first Gen-

eral Council will meet at Augusta, Novem-

ber 17th.

A dispatch from Gen. Ransom, at Fort

Douless, received yesterday, says: "My

command arrived here to-day. We have

marched 150 miles. We had a fight with

the rebel Woodbury at the 6th, and gave

him grief. We killed 16, wounded 40, and

captured 20 men, 100 horses and mules, and

a quantity of arms. We drove him to the

other side of the Cumberland."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The committee on the surrender of Har-

per's Ferry have reported—

I. That Col. Thomas H. Ford, of the

Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, conducted

the defense of Maryland Heights without

sufficient cause, and has shown throughout

such a lack of military capacity as to dis-

qualify him, in the estimation of the com-

mission, for a command in the service. The

said Col. Ford, by direction of the Presi-

dent, is dismissed from the service of the

United States.

Second—The commission having reported

that the behavior of the 126th New York

infantry was disgraceful, and that Major

Wm. H. Baird, for his bad conduct, ought

to be dismissed; the said Major Baird, of

the 126th New York, is hereby ordered, by

direction of the President, dismissed from

the service of the United States.

Third—The commission having reported

that Brigadier General Julius White, United

States volunteers, acted with decided im-

partiality and conduct unbecomingly

disgraceful, and that he is a person of

unreliable character, and is therefore

dismissed from the service of the United

States.

Fourth—The commission having reported

that the behavior of the 126th New York

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General Orders No. 2.

I. B. Anderson, Esq., is hereby appointed

Military Superintendent of Railroads, De-

partment of the Cumberland, Fourteenth

Army Corps, and will be obeyed and re-

spected as such. He will receive his orders

directly from these Headquarters. No of-

ficer will presume to give him orders, un-

less in cases of extraordinary emergency, and

then a special report must be made to these

Headquarters of the reasons therefor. Or-

ders will be given for the use of the

trains through him. Strict compliance

with these orders will be essential for the

successful working of the roads, and for

the prevention of accidents.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

General BRYANT, Major and Provost Marshal.

Lieut. Col. and Act. Chief of Staff.

Official: C. GODDARD, Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

BOWLINGGREEN, NOV. 2, 1862.

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successful working of the roads, and for

the prevention of accidents.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

General BRYANT, Major and Provost Marshal.

Lieut. Col. and Act. Chief of Staff.

Official: C. GODDARD, Major and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

BOWLINGGREEN, NOV. 2, 1862.

General Order No. 2.

I. B. Anderson, Esq., is hereby appointed

Military Superintendent of Railroads, De-

partment of the Cumberland, Fourteenth

Army Corps, and will be obeyed and re-

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